THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1792. [N° 1587.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE following authentic Documents respecting the Progress which has been made by the *present* Government of the United States, towards extinguishing the Debts contracted under the *former* Government, will, it is presumed, be very acceptable to the People of the United States; and it is hoped, that the different Editors of Newspapers will give the Information the general Circulation which its Importance merits.

I.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, 24th August, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to enclose an abstract statement of the debt incurred by the late government, and which has been paid off from the funds of the present government, amounting to one million eight hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars forty-two cents; but this sum will be encreased, when the balance of three hundred and ninety-seven thousand twenty-four dollars thirteen cents remaining to be appropriated in the farther purchase of the public debt, shall be applied, and which more particularly appears by the subjoined statement.

With every sentiment of the highest respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Honorable Alexander Hamilton, Esq;
Secretary of the Treasury.

II.

Statement of the Balance which remains, to be applied in the further Purchases of the Public debt.

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	Dollars.
The product of said duties were,	3,026,070 65½
The total appropriations were,	1,687,194 81
The surplus fund to 31st Dec. 1790,	1,338,875 84½
Which the amount paid for dollars 456,743 38·100 of the public debt extinguished as per abstract,	941,851 69
The balance which remains to be applied to the farther purchases of the public debt,	397,024 15

III.

Abstract Statement of the sum extinguished of the Public Debt, also of the payment from the Funds of the present government of certain claims, which were incurred by the late Government.

	Dollars.
Purchases of the Public Debt:	
Amount thereof extinguished,	1,456 743 38
Warrants drawn by the Board of Treasury under the late government, and which have been discharged in pursuance of the act of Congress of 29th September, 1790,	157,789 94
Viz: for various payments made on accounts which originated under the late government,	25 768 50
To the department, being for arrearages of pay due to sundry officers of the army, and for provisions furnished,	7,308 40
To Tim. Skinner, late Commissary-General of Prisoners, for the board of American prisoners of war, at Rhode-Island; appropriated by Congress, per their act passed 12th August, 1790.	38,683 13
Old accounts, viz.	
To the representatives of Monsr. Chaudray, balance of	2,977 24
To the Hon. John Lawrens, salary on an embassy to the Court of France,	6,017 31
To Mr. Dana, salary on an embassy to the Court of Petersburg,	2,410 3
To Messrs. Smith and Parker, their expences attending the embarkation of the British troops at New-York,	1,000
His Most Christian Majesty, for military and ordnance stores supplied the American ships of war in the French West-Indies,	29,029 68
Oliver Pollock for balance due him for supplies at New-Orleans, with interest thereon, in conformity with the several acts of Congress,	108 605
Monsr. Gardoqui and Son, balance due for supplies furnished in Spain,	502 86
	150,542 14
Bills of exchange, which had been drawn on foreign Commissioners, and not paid by them,	4,185 50
Timothy Pickering, late Quarter-Master General, being on account of the appropriation of 40,000 dollars, passed July 1, 1790,	2,077 89
Grants of Congress, viz.	
John M'Cord, per act of Congress, of 1st July, 1790,	1,309 71
Jehoiakim M'Jocksin, per act of Congress of 26th of March, 1790,	120
Baron de Glaubeck, per act of 29th of September, 1789,	140 26
Seth Harding, per act 12th August, 1790,	200
Caleb Brewster, ditto, ditto,	343 57
	2,113 54
Dollars,	1,345,217 42

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, August 23, 1792.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg.

The COLLECTION, No. XII.

ON THE POWER OF MUSIC.

THE Greeks tell us, that Orpheus and Amphion drew the wild beasts after them, made the trees dance to the tune of their harps, and brought them together in such a manner as to form a regular wall and inclose a great city; which, according to the general interpretation, signifies that they subdued the savage dispositions of a barbarous people, who lived in caves and deserts; and by representing to them in their songs, the advantages of society, persuaded them to build cities and form a community. It is certain, that there is no temper so brutish, but what music, if properly applied, can civilize and soften; it is wonderfully adapted to suppress our turbulent passions, and appease the tumults of the mind.—In several kinds of madness, this is the only effectual remedy. But man is not only sensible of its prevalence; even beasts themselves are said to be affected, and to lose their fierceness at the hearing of it.

Ancient writers tell us of musicians, who by their art could tame the most furious animals. I have somewhere read that the most venemous rattlesnake, on the hearing of soft music, will stretch itself out at full length upon the ground, and continue in all appearance without life or motion.

There are other sounds, which will inspire courage in the most fearful dispositions; when the drums beat, and the trumpets sound, the most timorous spirits are elevated, and ardently wish to be engaged with their enemy. May we not from this infer, that the immediate inspirations of this sublime science have had a conspicuous share in animating our military bands to action, to consequent victory, and in permanently establishing the inestimable privileges of man on an independent basis, the boast and glory of the new world; the admiration and envy of the old.

He who can derive a pleasing satisfaction from the sweet concord of sounds, may be said to possess an innate philosophic principle which will enable him by application to soften the asperities which he may meet with even in the most cultured walks of life; and through the medium of sense, call up this exciting though dormant principle as a powerful auxiliary to conciliate the turgescent passions of the heart. Z.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.

THE plague has manifested itself in every part of this residence, and the neighbouring villages. Accidents of the contagion happen daily in Galata and Pera: It has also made great progress in the Archipelago, and many parts of Asia, particularly at Smyrna.

ANACHARSIS CLOOTS to GENEVIEVE D'EON, *Greeting.*

Paris, May 12, 4th year of Liberty.

"The portrait of the Gaulish Minerva, was conveyed to me by the hand of the Graces. Instead of expressions of thanks I shall submit to the heroine of our age, that now is the time to put the seal to her glory, by arming herself, cap-a-pee, like another Thalestris, or Joan of Arc, to aid us in delivering the world from the infernal race of tyrants. The episode of La Chevalier D'Eon, is yet wanting to complete our epic poem. You sleep D'Eon, you sleep, while despots are awake; you prefer the ornaments of a toilet, to the victorious arms of Achilles. March, for shame! Your country calls you. An Amazonian phalanx will swiftly follow you, against the oppressors of the human race. Come, and victory is ours. ANACHARSIS CLOOTS."

La Chevalier D'Eon's answer to the Orator of the Human Race.

"Just as I am despatching my nephew for Paris, I am favoured with your charming billet of invitation to resume the arms of Mars; or, as you will have it, of Achilles. When I receive a friendly summons to the field of battle, I am not the woman to hang back.—Paint to those generous founders of French liberty my situation, and my desire of being released from it to fight for Liberty, the Nation, the Law, and the King. If I do not succeed the fault shall not be mine—It shall be wholly yours. In the mean time, despatch my nephew either for the army of Rochambeau, of Luckner, La Fayette, or Biron. He has a letter from M. Chauvelin, our minister at London, and another from me to M. Biron, and also letters for the other commanders in chief. On your part do for him, and recommend him the best you can. He is young, brave, robust, fit to kill or be killed, to learn to live or die for the safety of his country. The study of the Rights of Man made him quit the English service; three of his brothers are already combating for a cause so noble.

"Madam * * * * will deliver you a packet containing twenty-four medals of the Little Minerva, who *invita magna Minerva Græca*, admires, esteems, and loves you with all her heart. Judge what will be her gratitude, if you remount her on horseback to conquer or die gloriously.

"I by no means employ myself, illustrious Anacharsis, as you seem to think, in the frivolous decorations of a toilet. All who know me here, know that I pay much more attention to my books than to my robes. I detest the female garb, as much as those who have compelled me to wear it. Dressed always in a plain black gown, I wear perpetual mourning, as the widow *du secret de* Louis XV.

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"Join me, therefore, in supplicating the President, and all the Honorable Members of the National Assembly, the representatives of the Majesty of the French Nation, and of the first people in the world, when they shall have finished the grand work of a wise constitution, to request for me the King's permission to lay aside the cares of a woman, and to go and fight against his enemies, and the enemies of France.

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"LA CHEVALIER D'EON."

PARIS, June 18.

This morning the following letter was received, by the President of the National Assembly, from the King:

"I ENTREAT you, M. President, to inform the Assembly, that I have appointed M. de Chambonis, Major-General, to the Department of Foreign Affaires; M. de la Jard to the War Department; M. Tarbé de Montciel, President of the Department of Jura, to the Interior. As to the Department for Public Contributions, I hope in a few days to announce to the Assembly my choice; in the mean time, M. Duranthon has the Portfeuille.

(Signed) "LOUIS.
(And under) "DURANTHON."

"Such is the official account of the *third Ministry within a week*. Of the old Ministry, M. Bonne Carrere only remains in place. M. Dumouriez, seeing the jeopardy of his own situation, made a positive demand, that the King should sanction the decree for the camp of 20,000 men, or to accept of his resignation. The King refused his sanction, and the Minister resigned; and he was followed by M. Mourgues, Mr. la Coste, &c."

Lisle, June 10. The army of M. la Fayette was encamped on the 9th inst near Kously, 4 leagues within the Austrian territory. It was composed of forty thousand men, and showed a front of nearly two leagues in exent. Within the last two days fourteen thousand men had arrived at the camp, where on the 8th, the firing of cannon was distinctly heard, occasioned, as it was thought, by an attack made by Marshal Luckner on the Austrians.

Gibraltar, May 10. Affairs in Barbary, still wear an unsettled appearance.

Six of the late Emperor's sons have been proclaimed in various parts of the empire (Sidi Mahomet's) each afraid to strike the first blow, while their miserable country is falling a victim to the wild fanaticism and brutality of an uncivilized, ungoverned multitude. The roads have been so infested with assassins and robbers, that travelling is totally impracticable; and even at Tangier the Consuls hardly think themselves safe in their houses, and under the protection of their colours.

The cruelties which have been exercised by Muley Yezid were so numerous, so enormous, and so unprecedented*, that the people are become very cautious about their choice of a another Sovereign, and perhaps they never will have so favorable an opportunity as the present of accomplishing a revolution in their government. But they are too blind and ignorant to avail themselves of it. It is fortunate for this garrison that their troubles do not affect our supply. We still continue to receive provisions from Barbary, and those tolerably reasonable.

* *When he found that his wounds were mortal, and that he must die, he ordered his black guard to put to death seven or eight hundred of his subjects, in cold blood; some were nailed to walls alive; others had their eyes torn out, others their legs cut out, and afterwards were shot at like so many birds. The cries of the women and children enraged him the more, for all that went to him were killed.*

From the (BOSTON) COLUMBIAN CENTINEL of Saturday last.

Important Intelligence.

☞ *The British* (July) *Packet has arrived at Halifax.—By her the Editor has received English papers to July 5th—From them the following important articles are extracted:*

Alarming Riot in Paris.

[*THE English papers, contain many particulars of a violent commotion in Paris, on the 20th June last. The Parisians, incensed at the refusal of the King to approbate the Decrees against the Nonjuring Clergy, and for forming an army near Paris, in a body of near* 100,000 *persons, assailed the King's residence, and near* 40,000 *of them armed with pikes, sticks, bayonets, &c. forcibly entered all the chambers of the Palace. On entering the room were the King was, one of the enraged mob aimed a stroke with a bayonet, at the King's breast, and that his life was preserved, was owing to the gallantry of one of the National Guards, a youth of eighteen who not only resisted the assailant, but drove him from the room. The National Guard, round the King, exhibited the most faithful loyality, and placed their own lives in every way of danger. The King shewed an uncommon degree of coolness—clasping the hand of one of his Guards and placing it on his breast—"FEEL," "said he," "IF THERE ARE ANY PALPITATIONS HERE!" The National Assembly deputed sixty-six of their number to surround the King, and to assure him of their wishes to preserve his person inviolate—and the Mayor of Paris, with the Municipality, attempted to persuade the King, that this mob of* "Freemen" *had nothing more in view than to plant a* May-Tree, (*an emblem, similar to our former* Liberty-Tree) *—but his Majesty, with sternness said,* "He had himself experienced their diabolical intentions—that the world should be made acquainted with the infamy of their conduct and he ordered him *(the Mayor)* whole duty it was to preserve the tranquility of Paris, immediately to retire to the execution of his functions." *The Queen was also insulted by an enraged fish woman—but the manner in which her Majesty received the maniac, disarmed her of her of revenge, and she retired, singing,* "Long live the Queen." *Green "May Bows" were distributed in every avenue of the Palaces, and the King and Queen courteously received many of them from the hands of the more temperate part of the mob. The tumult finally subsided without bloodshed.—We cannot this day go into a more particular detail of this event. The subsequent* State Papers *will assist our readers to form proper ideas on this subject.*]

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

June 21. M. Duranthon read the following letter from the King:

"The National Assembly is, without doubt, informed of the events of yesterday;—the capital has witnessed them with consternation, and all France must learn them with affliction.—I have to felicitate myself upon the zeal of the National Assembly upon this occasion, and I flatter myself that proper measures will be taken to discover the culpable, and to make the Constitution triumph;—in short, to insure the liberty and safety of the hereditary representative of the nation. As to me, nothing shall ever make me vary from exercising those sacred rights, delegated to me by the Constitution; nothing shall prevent me from defending the real interests of the people."

LOUIS.
(Countersigned) DURANTHON.

LONDON, July 5.

Paris was in perfect tranquility on Friday morning, and no further advices had been received from the armies.

M. de la Fayette is arrived in Paris, and on Thursday sent a letter, requesting admission to the bar of the National Assembly.

Being admitted to the bar, M. Raymond read the following address of M. la FAYETTE, to the Assembly.

"IT becomes me, Gentlemen, in the first place, to declare to the Assembly, that my presence in this capital will in no way tend to injure either the welfare of the empire, or the safety of the state. The measures concerted, betwixt Marshal Luckner and myself, will be a security against every surprize. My motives for coming hither, are as follow:

"You have been told, that the letter, bearing my signature, and dated the 16th inst. cannot come from me. I appear before you to acknowledge the letter, and to call on your justice to avenge the attempt of the 20th, made at the Palace. This attempt against liberty, and the safety of the King, has excited an indignation in my army, and in the heart of every good citizen. I am charged to communicate to you the patriotic hatred they have sworn against the factious leaders of this tumult.—My brave companions were desirous to address the Assembly—they have renounced this project by my order, and I have taken upon me to lay before you their sentiments.

"Several of them have already asked, whether it is the cause of liberty and the Constitution which they defend. It is time to defend the Constitution against the factious which aims to destroy it, to defend the National Assembly and the King, and to maintain the independence and authority delegated to them. I demand, therefore, that the authors and instigators of the troubles of the 20th, shall be prosecuted as having been guilty of *lexe nation*.

"I beseech the National Assembly, in the name of myself and of every honest man in the kingdom, to take the most effectual measures to have a due respect paid to the constituted authorities, those of the Assembly and the King; and to guarantee to the army, that no attempt shall be made against the Constitution, at the moment they are spilling their blood for the country."

The President replied in the name of the Assembly, that it had sworn to maintain the laws, and knew how to defend them.

M. Gaudet then, after expressing his surprize that M. de la Fayette was come, not to relate a victory, but to offer advice, moved, that it should be inquired of the Minister at War, whether he had given M. de la Fayette permission to leave his army.

In the course of the debate upon this motion, it was shewn, that M. de la Fayette had prevented his troops from signing an agreement of allociation, which they would otherwise have done; and the General did not, in this sitting, receive any reproof, for having quitted his army to interfere in the legislative concerns of the country.

The motion of M. Gaudet was rejected by a majority of five.

The address of M. de la Fayette was referred to the committee of twelve.

No further tumults than those stated to have occurred at Paris, on Wednesday the 20th ult. had happened there so late as Sunday night. The National Assembly and the Municipality of Paris have published proclamations, inviting the citizens to good order. The National Guards are posted in strong detachments round the Thuilleries; and the King has made a propotal for a camp of 34,000 men, which removes the necessity for one of the decrees; his refusal to sanction which has excited so much discontent.

The latest advices from the armies of France are from M. de la Fayette. These mention, that his army had approached still nearer to that of M. Luckner; that the enemy followed, and the hostile armies were in sight of each other.

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BALTIMORE, August 21.

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Many of the most opulent planters and merchants there, have advertised their estates and stock in trade for sale, with the avowed resolution of settling in the United States of America. From the indisputable authority of which the above statement is founded, we are warranted in asserting that America is on the point of receiving an increase of wealthy inhabitants which no country in antient or modern times ever could boast of, within the same period of time.

The landed interest of the Union may from their circumstances form an idea, how far it may be prudent for them to part with real property under its intrinsic value; now that they can plainly see prospects are opening on every side so highly favourable, nay so far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

Agents are daily expected from the British West India Islands to engage in the seaport towns and other places of trade, suitable accommodations for the different clasles, who have entered into an association for their mutual protection and advantage on the present emergency.

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"This moment I had a visit of our countryman, Col. Blackden of Connecticut, who commanded a regiment of horse last war, in the continental service. He informs me that M. de la Fayette wishes much to have [illegible] American officers, and the National Assembly have enacted a decree, authorising the Secretary at War to grant commissions to foreigners."

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At a Meeting of the Germantown Society, for promoting domestic Manufactures, on Monday last, the following Address was delivered by the President.

GENTLEMEN,

DID not your steady attention and exertions to promote American manufactures, afford a pleasing assurance of your determined resolution to support them, I should not at this time call your attention to the schemes of some influential characters in the United States, which if carried into full effect, will tend to destroy the infant manufactures of our country. You are all acquainted with the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to establish national manufactories; and that, at this moment, he is pursuing his plan with unremitted attention. Should be be successful in this project, to what situation will you be reduced, who are personally engaged in manufactures? Will not the exemption from militia duty and the exclusive privileges granted to the workmen in such factories, draw off your hands? Will not the prodigious capitals of monied men invested in such establishments, enable them to monopolize all the raw materials, particularly in the important occupation of the hatter and tanner? Will not the exclusive privileges granted to the corporation of establishing lotteries to indemnify them for losses, enable the company to pervert and ruin every private citizen personally engaged in manufactures? Will not the arbitrary and unjustifiable interference of government in the private occupations of citizens, discourage young men from acquiring the knowledge of any occupation to which they may be ruined, by a combination of rich men enjoying the particular patronage and protection of government?

This subject and these questions merit your serious attention. As yet you have the power in your hands, you ought to exert it to support your rights.

It is the slavish doctrine of some men "that government has the whole property of citizens under its demands, and that every law enacted by the legislature ought to be obeyed." No government on earth can be invested with power to violate those natural rights of man, the protection of which is the sole object of the institution of civil society; therefore, every act made by a legislature to destroy them, ought to be opposed by a free people.

The ambition and avarice of some men are never to be satisfied. A few such characters have been for a time bending the whole power of the United States to promote their own private views of ambition and wealth. Not content with the honorable name of citizens, they wish to introduce distinctions of rank; not contented in enjoying at their ease every advantage which our

PARIS, June 18.

This morning the following letter was received, by the President of the National Assembly, from the King:

"I ENTREAT you, M. President, to inform the Assembly, that I have appointed M. de Chambonis, Major-General, to the Department of Foreign Affaires; M. de la Jard to the War Department; M. Tarier de Montciel, President of the Department of Jura, to the Interior. As to the Department for Public Contributions, I hope in a few days to announce to the Assembly my choice; in the mean time, M. Duranthon has the Portfeuille.

(Signed) "LOUIS.
(End under) "DURANTHON."

"Such is the official account of the *third Ministry within a week*. Of the old Ministry, M. Bonne Carrere only remains in place. M. Domourier, seeing the jeopardy of his own situation, made a positive demand, that the King should sanction the decree for the camp of 20,000 men, or to accept of his resignation. The King refused his sanction, and the Minister resigned; and he was followed by M. Mourgues, Mr. la Cotte, &c."

Lisle, June 10. The army of M. la Fayette was encamped on the 9th inst near Kously, 4 leagues within the Austrian territory. It was composed of forty thousand men, and showed a front of nearly two leagues in exent. Within the last two days fourteen thousand men had arrived at the camp, where on the 8th, the firing of cannon was distinctly heard, occasioned, as it was thought, by an attack made by Marshal Luckner on the Austrians.

Gibraltar, May 10. Affairs in Barbary, still wear an unsettled appearance.

Six of the late Emperor's sons have been proclaimed in various parts of the empire (Sidi Mahomet's) each afraid to strike the first blow, while their miserable country is falling a victim to the wild fanaticism and brutality of an uncivilized, ungoverned multitude. The roads have been so infested with assassins and robbers, that travelling is totally impracticiable; and even at Tangier the Consuls hardly think themselves safe in their houses, and under the protection of their colours.

The cruelties which have been exercised by Muley Yezid were so numerous, so enormous, and so unprecedented*, that the people are become very cautious about their choice of a another Sovereign, and perhaps they never will have so favorable an opportunity as the present of accomplishing a revolution in their government. But they are too blind and ignorant to avail themselves of it. It is fortunate for this garrison that their troubles do not affect our supply. We still continue to receive provisions from Barbary, and those tolerably reasonable.

* *When he found that his wounds were mortal, and that he must die, he ordered his black guard to put to death seven or eight hundred of his subjects, in cold blood; some were nailed to walls alive; others had their eyes torn out, others their flesh cut out, and afterwards were shot at like so many birds. The cries of the women and children enraged him the more, for all that went to him were killed.*

From the (BOSTON) COLUMBIAN CENTINEL of Saturday last.

Important Intelligence.

☞ *The British* (July) *Packet has arrived at Halifax.—By her the Editor has received English papers to July 5th—From them the following important articles are extracted:*

Alarming Riot in Paris.

[*THE English papers, contain many particulars of a violent commotion in Paris, on the 20th June, last. The Parisians, incensed at the refusal of the King to approbate the Decrees against the Nonjuring Clergy, and for forming an army near Paris, in a body of near* 100,000 *persons, assailed the King's residence, and near* 40,000 *of them armed with pikes, sticks, bayonets, &c. forcibly entered all the chambers of the Palace. On entering the room were the King was, one of the enraged mob aimed a stroke with a bayonet, at the King's breast, and that his life was preserved, was owing to the gallantry of one of the National Guards, a youth of eighteen, who not only resisted the assailant, but drove him from the room. The National Guard, round the King, exhibited the most faithful loyality, and placed their own lives in every way of danger. The King shewed an uncommon degree of coolness—clasping the hand of one of his Guards and placing it on his breast—"FEEL," "said he," "IF THERE ARE ANY PALPITATIONS HERE!" The National Assembly deputed sixty-six of their number to surround the King, and to assure him of their wishes to preserve his person inviolate—and the Mayor of Paris, with the Municipality, attempted to persuade the King, that this mob of* "Freemen" *had nothing more in view than to plant a* May-Tree, (*an* emblem, *similar to our former* Liberty-Tree) *—but his Majesty, with sternness said,* "He had himself experienced their diabolical intentions—that the world should be made acquainted with the infamy of their conduct and he ordered him *(the Mayor)* whose duty it was to preserve the tranquility of Paris, immediately to retire to the execution of his functions." *The Queen was also insulted by an enraged fish woman—but the manner in which her Majesty received the maniac, disarmed her of her revenge, and she retired, singing,* "Long live the Queen." *Green* "May Bows" *were distributed in every avenue of the Palaces, and the King and Queen courteously received many of them from the hands of the more temperate part of the mob. The tumult finally subsided without bloodshed.—We cannot this day go into a more particular detail of this event. The subsequent* State Papers *will assist our readers to form proper ideas on this subject.*]

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

June 21. M. Duranthon read the following letter from the King:

"The National Assembly is, without doubt, informed of the events of yesterday;—the capital has witnessed them with consternation, and all France must learn them with affliction.—I have to felicitate myself upon the zeal of the National Assembly upon this occasion, and I flatter myself that proper measures will be taken to discover the culpable, and to make the Constitution triumph;—in short, to insure the liberty and safety of the hereditary representative of the nation. As to me, nothing shall ever make me vary from exercising those sacred rights, delegated to me by the Constitution; nothing shall prevent me from defending the real interests of the people."

LOUIS.
(Countersigned) DURANTHON.

LONDON, July 3.

Paris was in perfect tranquility on Friday morning, and no further advices had been received from the armies.

M. de la Fayette is arrived in Paris, and on Thursday sent a letter, requesting admission to the bar of the National Assembly.

Being admitted to the bar, M. Raymond read the following address of M. la FAYETTE, to the Assembly.

"IT becomes me, Gentlemen, in the first place, to declare to the Assembly, that my presence in this capital will in no way tend to injure either the welfare of the empire, or the safety of the state. The measures concerted, betwixt Marshal Luckner and myself, will be a security against every surprize. My motives for coming hither, are as follow:

"You have been told, that the letter, bearing my signature, and dated the 16th inst. cannot come from me. I appear before you to acknowledge the letter, and to call on your justice to avenge the attempt of the 20th, made at the Palace. This attempt against liberty, and the safety of the King, has excited an indignation in my army, and in the heart of every good citizen. I am charged to communicate to you the patriotic hatred they have sworn against the factious leaders of this tumult.—My brave companions were desirous to address the Assembly—they have renounced this project by my order, and I have taken upon me to lay before you their sentiments.

"Several of them have already asked, whether it is the cause of liberty and the Constitution which they defend. It is time to defend the Constitution against the factious which aims to destroy it, to defend the National Assembly and the King, and to maintain the independence and authority delegated to them. I demand, therefore, that the authors and instigators of the troubles of the 20th, shall be prosecuted as having been guilty of *leze nation*.

"I beseech the National Assembly, in the name of myself and of every honest man in the kingdom, to take the most effectual measures to have a due respect paid to the constituted authorities, those of the Assembly and the King; and to guarantee to the army, that no attempt shall be made against the Constitution, at the moment they are spilling their blood for the country."

The President replied in the name of the Assembly, that it had sworn to maintain the laws, and knew how to defend them.

M. Gaudet then, after expressing his surprize that M. de la Fayette was come, not to relate a victory, but to offer advice, moved, that it should be inquired of the Minister at War, whether he had given M. de la Fayette permission to leave his army.

In the course of the debate upon this motion, it was shewn, that M. de la Fayette had prevented his troops from signing an agreement of association, which they would otherwise have done; and the General did not, in this sitting, receive any reproof, for having quitted his army to interfere in the legislative concerns of the country.

The motion of M. Gaudet was rejected by a majority of five.

The address of M. de la Fayette was referred to the committee of twelve.

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tryean afford, or their wealth procure, they desire to intertere in the occupations and to curtail the enjoyments of their fellow citizens. They act as if they wished to bring the whole wealth and power of the country under their feet. May the early opposition of the PEOPLE of America, to the unjust measures of these deluded men—may the glorious and blessed right of the French revolution, aided by the writings of the friendly clubs in England, tend to convince them of their errors, and bring them to regard the rights of men in every occupation, as sacred.

Published by order of the Society,
Aug. 20. THOMAS DUNCAN, Sec'ry.

BOSTON, September 8.

Marshal Luckner has been the most successful of the Generals of France. In a late letter to the Assembly, he informs that his army is now in possession of a great part of Austrian Flanders. The inhabitants of Bruges, Ypres, Propingue, Furnes, Courtrai, have received, so says the Marshal, the French with open arms, and receive their assignats in payment.

A French paper mentions, That Mr. Eustice, an officer who served in America during the late war, under General Lee, has presented himself to the bar of the National Assembly of France, previous to his departure for service in the army of General Luckner.

Lord Hood, it is reported, is to be appointed Governor of Jamaica.

NEWPORT, September 10.

At a Town Meeting held here last Tuesday, Colonel HENRY SHERBURNE was elected 5th Deputy to represent this Town in General Assembly, in the Room of the late Daniel Rogers, Esq; deceased.

Messrs. Oliver Warner and John L. Boss, were added to Mr. John Townsend (heretofore appointed) Surveyors of Highways for the fourth District.

By a Boston Paper we learn, that the Honorable Mr. GERRY declines a Re-election for the next Congress.

EXTRACT—"Who sedulously attends, punctually asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in Possession of some of the best Requisites of Man."

MARRIED]—Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Capt. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON to Miss SALLY WANTON, eldest Daughter of the late Captain Edward Wanton.

—At Providence, the Rev. JOHN PITMAN, to Mrs. SUSANNAH GREENE.

—The Rev. HERMAN DAGGETT, of Southampton, Long Island, to Miss SALLY MATHEWSON, Daughter of Col. John Mathewson.

—EDWARD MITCHELL, Esq; of South Carolina, to Miss NANCY BOWEN, Daughter of Dr. EPHRAIM BOWEN.

DIED]—At East-Greenwich, Mrs. SARAH MILLER, Wife of Mr. John Miller, in the 27th Year of her Age.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to give the following a Place in your next.

I DISCOVERED a few lines in your last Mercury, under the exalted signature of TRUTH, coming forward to vindicate Mr. Eddy's Society; permit me to say (as I have heretofore said nothing on the subject) that the contradiction, betwixt the piece and the signature, is so glaring, it cannot pass unnoticed. That writer may know, if he pleases, that the public estimates equivocation and truth to be nearly opposites, and that a mere negative evasion cannot satisfy their just demands. Truth is simple and easy, and will not admit of any equivocation or artifice, which hurts the feelings of every honest man who is friendly to their character, or desirous of their happiness and prosperity. Whether the scribbler is an ignorant friend, or a deceitful enemy, to the society, is difficult to determine; but that he and the signature he has assumed is at variance, is but too evident. Although jealousy may rage, and malice hurl her envenomed shafts, yet truth will stand secure; "for truth is great and will prevail." While men are ignorant, 'tis much easier to keep them so, than to extinguish the idea of wrong, especially while they feel the injury; for while you attempt to eradicate it, it will make still deeper impressions on the mind, for the hungry poor cannot be satisfied with words. The impartial public do not inquire who has the controul or management of that estate, for this is well known to be in the hands of assignees, who are the leading members in said society and congregation: But whether the profits of said farm was not given to the poor in general, without giving the preference to any society in particular. The simple question then is, whether the distribution has been made agreeable to the will of the charitable donor, or whether it is confined within the pale of that society, or converted to any other use; and as the matter is now before the tribunal of the impartial public, and as every man has a right, and will think and judge for himself, it is hoped to be wished and expected, that the Society (or assignees, which is nearly the same) will be influenced, from a real regard to truth, to give a satisfactory answer to the public. 'Tis now too late to make use of artifice or evasion; bare simple truth would blush to own such for her votaries, as dare not appear unmasked in the light. "Let it not be said, of a religious society, that justice is fallen in the streets, and equity cannot enter."

A real Friend to Truth, and a Lover of Justice.

☞ To be Sold, by SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD, Broker, on the Point—Coffee, by the Bag or Dozen lb. Cocoa, by the Bag or Tierce; Turpentine, by the Barrel; Cordage, of all Sizes; with sundry other Articles, heretofore advertised.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Sept. 8.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Sloop Good Intent, Akin,	Boston
Sloop Elizabeth, Devol,	Massachusetts
Sloop Lydia, Gardner,	Nantucket
Sloop Ann, Clark,	Goldsborough
Sloop Sally, Starbuck,	Sherbourne
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Polly, Caufmer,	Hispaniola
Sloop Greyhound, Arnold,	Norfolk
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto

Newport, September 3, 1792.

At a TOWN-COUNCIL,

ORDERED, That the ASSIZE of BREAD, for the present Month, shall be as follows, viz.

	lb.	*oz.*
A 4 Penny Loaf shall weigh,	1	10
2 Penny Do.		13
1 Penny Loaf or Biscuit,		6½

P. BARKER, jun. C. C.

THE Possessors of Notes given by the Town-Treasurer of Newport, for the liquidated Debts of said Town, are desired to apply to said Treasurer, for their Proportions of the Tax made the 12th May last, for the Discharge of Part of said Debts, in the Manner then ordered.

Newport, Sept. 10th, 1792.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1792.

TO BE LET, the Upper Part of a House.—Inquire of the Printer.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GEORGE HAZARD, jun. Mariner, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

ROBERT T. SHEARMAN,
SAMUEL VINSEN.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. JOHN CAHOONE, Cabinet-Maker, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by said Council.

JOHN WANTON,
JESSE LILLIBRIDGE.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. WILLIAM COLE, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; and six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

JOHN STEVENS,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

Fraser's Evening School

Will be opened on MONDAY the 17th Instant.
Sept. 3*d.*

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Hundred,
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship Bread.

Any of the above and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Cash.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual Pension, from the 4th Day of March, 1792, and which will become due on the 5th Day of September, 1792, will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations, viz.

Every Application for Payment must be accompanied by the following Vouchers:

1st. The Certificate given by the State, specifying that the Person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the Sum to which, as such, he is annually entitled.

2d. An Affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the County of in the State of and made Oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original Certificate in his Possession was given, of which the following is a Copy, (the Certificate given by the State to be recited). That he served (Regiment, Corps or Vessel) at the Time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and County of and has resided there for the last Years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for Payment by an Attorney, the said Attorney, besides the Certificate and Oath before recited, must produce a special Letter of Attorney agreeably to the following Form:

I, A. B. of County of State of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful Attorney, to receive in my Behalf of my Pension for Six Months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth Day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety two, and ending the fifth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety two.

Signed and sealed
in the Presence of

} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of Executors and Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidence of their respective Offices, and also of the Time the Invalids died, whose Pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

THOMAS HOWLAND, jun.

Respectfully informs the Public in general and his old Customers in particular, That he has again commenced Business in the House formerly belonging to Mr. Robert Carr, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf, where he has for Sale,

A Well chosen Assortment of seasonable GOODS, which he will sell on as low Terms as can be purchased in this State.

Beef and Flour, per Barrel,
Tobacco, per Hogshead,
Turpentine by the Barrel.

He wants to purchase a few Hundred Bushels of BARLEY.

N. B. Constant Attendance given and the smallest Favours suitably acknowledged.

FOR SALE,

A Part of the well known Tillinghast FARM, now in Possession of James Chace—A Lot of 9 Acres adjoining Green-End Pond, now improved by E. Simmons—and a Lot of 4½ Acres, situate in the Neck. For Particulars inquire of said HOWLAND.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

By Order of the Assignees, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 26th of September next, if fair Weather, otherwise on the next fair Day,

THAT well-known excellent FARM of the late Richard Greene, of Warwick, containing about 700 Acres, together with the elegant and commodious Mansion House, Barn, Cribs, and other Out-Buildings thereon standing.—Said Farm will be sold together or in Divisions as may best suit the Purchasers.

The Terms will be made known on the Day and Place of Sale.

July 26, 1792.

To the Most Ancient *and* Honorable Societies *of* FREE *and* ACCEPTED MASONS.

BRETHREN,

YOU are hereby informed, That a FREE MASON's CALENDAR hath been lately calculated, and put to the Press, by a ROYAL ARCH-MASON:—Containing—Remarkable Occurrences in MASONRY; a List of the Names of the *Officers* in some of the Lodges in the United States; with Astronomical Calculations, and other Things necessary for an Almanack;—the Copy-Right of which is secured according to Law.

In Places where such Names have not been communicated, the *Secretaries* of the *Grand Lodges* are requested to send, by the 20th of September next, a List of the Names of the Officers belonging to their respective Lodges; and also of those of the Inferior Lodges under their Jurisdiction, to M. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, in Hanover-Square, in the City of New York, the intended Printer and Publisher of said Calendar, which will much oblige, BRETHREN, a Number of the

FRATERNITY.

August 30, 1792.

trycan afford, or their wealth procure, they desire to interfere in the occupations and to curtail the enjoyments of their fellow citizens. They act as if they wished to bring the whole wealth and power of the country under their feet. May the early opposition of the PEOPLE of America, to the unjust measures of these deluded men—may the glorious and blessed right of the French revolution, aided by the writings of the friendly clubs in England, tend to convince them of their errors, and bring them to regard the rights of men in every occupation, as sacred.

Published by order of the Society,

Aug. 20. THOMAS DUNCAN, Sec'ry.

BOSTON, September 8.

Marshal Luckner has been the most successful of the Generals of France. In a late letter to the Assembly, he informs that his army is now in possession of a great part of Austrian Flanders. The inhabitants of Bruges, Ypres, Propingue, Fumes, Coutrai, have received, so says the Marshal, the French with open arms, and receive their assignats in payment.

A French paper mentions, That Mr. Eustice, an officer who served in America during the late war, under General Lee, has presented himself to the bar of the National Assembly of France, previous to his departure for service in the army of General Luckner.

Lord Hood, it is reported, is to be appointed Governor of Jamacia.

NEWPORT, September 10.

At a Town-Meeting held here last Tuesday, Colonel HENRY SHERBURNE was elected 5th Deputy to represent this Town in General Assembly, in the Room of the late Daniel Rogers, Esq; deceased.

Messrs. Oliver Warner and John L. Boss, were added to Mr. John Townsend (heretofore appointed) Surveyors of Highways for the fourth District.

By a Boston Paper we learn, that the Honorable Mr. GERRY declines a Re-election for the next Congress.

EXTRACT—"Who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in Possession of some of the best Rquisites of Man."

MARRIED]—Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Capt. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON to Miss SALLY WANTON, eldest Daughter of the late Captain Edward Wanton.

—At Providence, the Rev. JOHN PITMAN, to Mrs. SUSANNAH GREENE.

—The Rev. HERMAN DAGGETT, of Southampton, Long Island, to Miss SALLY MATHEWSON, Daughter of Col. John Mathewson.

—EDWARD MITCHELL, Esq; of South Carolina, to Miss NANCY BOWEN, Daughter of Dr. EPHRAIM BOWEN.

DIED]—At East-Greenwich, Mrs. SARAH MILLER, Wife of Mr. John Miller, in the 27th Year of her Age.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to give the following a Place in your next.

I DISCOVERED a few lines in your last Mercury, under the exalted signature of TRUTH, coming forward to vindicate Mr. Eddy's Society; permit me to say (as I have heretofore said nothing on the subject) that the contradiction, betwixt the piece and the signature, is so glaring, it cannot pass unnoticed. That writer may know, if he pleases, that the public estimates equivocation and truth to be nearly opposites, and that a mere negative evasion cannot satisfy their just demands. Truth is simple and easy, and will not admit of any equivocation or artifice, which hurts the feelings of every honest man who is friendly to their character, or desirous of their happiness and prosperity. Whether the scribbler is an ignorant friend, or a deceitful enemy, to the society, is difficult to determine; but that he and the signature he has assumed is at variance, is but too evident. Although jealousy may rage, and malice hurl her envenomed shafts, yet truth will stand secure; "for truth is great and will prevail." While men are ignorant, 'tis much easier to keep them so, than to extinguish the idea of wrong, especially while they feel the injury; for while you attempt to eradicate it, it will make still deeper impressions on the mind, for the hungry poor cannot be satisfied with words. The impartial public do not inquire who has the controul or management of that estate, for this is well known to be in the hands of Assignees, who are the leading members in said society and congregation: But whether the profits of said farm has not given to the poor in general, without giving the preference to any society in particular. The simple question then is, whether the distribution has been made agreeable to the will of the charitable donor, or whether it is confined within the pale of that society, or converted to any other use; and as the matter is now before the tribunal of the impartial public, and as every man has a right, and will think and judge for himself, it is hoped to be wished and expected, that the Society (or assignees, which is nearly the same) will be influenced, from a real regard to truth, to give a satisfactory answer to the public. 'Tis now too late to make use of artifice or evasion; bare simple truth would blush to own such for her votaries, as dare not appear unmasked in the light. —"Let it not be said, of a religious society, that justice is fallen in the streets, and equity cannot enter."

A real Friend to Truth, and a Lover of Justice.

☞ To be Sold, by SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD, Broker, on the Point—Coffee, by the Bag or Dozen lb. Cocoa, by the Bag or Tierce; Turpentine, by the Barrel; Cordage, of all Sizes; with sundry other Articles, heretofore advertised.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept. 8.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Sloop Good Intent, Akin,	Boston
Sloop Elizabeth, Devol,	Massachusetts
Sloop Lydia, Gardner,	Nantucket
Sloop Ann, Clark,	Goldsborough
Sloop Sally, Starbuck,	Sherbourne
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Polly, Caulsner,	Hispaniola
Sloop Greyhound, Arnold,	Norfolk
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto

Newport, September 3, 1792.

At a TOWN-COUNCIL,

ORDERED, That the ASSIZE of BREAD, for the present Month, shall be as follows, viz.

	lb.	*oz.*
A 4 Penny Loaf shall weigh,	1	10
2 Penny Do. - -		13
1 Penny Loaf or Biscuit, -		6½

P. BARKER, jun. C. C.

THE Possessors of Notes given by the Town-Treasurer of Newport, for the liquidated Debts of said Town, are desired to apply to said Treasurer, for their Proportions of the Tax made the 11th May last, for the Discharge of Part of said Debts, in the Manner then ordered.

Newport, Sept. 10th, 1792.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1792.

TO BE LET, the Upper Part of a House.—Inquire of the Printer.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GEORGE HAZARD, jun. Mariner, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

ROBERT T. SHEARMAN,
SAMUEL VINSEN.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. JOHN CAHOONE, Cabinet-Maker, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by said Council.

JOHN WANTON,
JESSE LILLIBRIDGE.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. WILLIAM COLE, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

JOHN STEVENS,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

Fraser's Evening School

Will be opened on MONDAY the 17th Instant.

Sept. 3d.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Hundred,
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship Bread.

Any of the above and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Cash.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual Pension, from the 4th Day of March, 1792, and which will become due on the 5th Day of September, 1792, will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations, viz.

Every Application for Payment must be accompanied by the following Vouchers:

1st. The Certificate given by the State, specifying that the Person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the Sum to which, as such, he is annually entitled.

2d. An Affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the County of in the State of and made Oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original Certificate in his Possession was given, of which the following is a Copy, (the Certificate given by the State to be recited). That he served (Regiment, Corps or Vessel) at the Time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and County of and has resided there for the last Years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for Payment by an Attorney, the said Attorney, besides the Certificate and Oath before recited, must produce a special Letter of Attorney agreeably to the following Form:

I, A. B. of County of State of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful Attorney, to receive in my Behalf of my Pension for Six Months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth Day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety two, and ending the fifth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety two.

Signed and sealed
in the Presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of Executors and Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidence of their respective Offices, and also of the Time the Invalids died, whose Pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

THOMAS HOWLAND, jun.

Respectfully informs the Public in general and his old Customers in particular, That he has again commenced Business in the House formerly belonging to Mr. Robert Carr, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf, where he has for Sale,

A Well chosen Assortment of seasonable GOODS, which he will sell on as low Terms as can be purchased in this State.

Beef and Flour, per Barrel,
Tobacco, per Hogshead,
Turpentine by the Barrel.

He wants to purchase a few Hundred Bushels of BARLEY.

N. B. Constant Attendance given and the smallest Favours suitably acknowledged.

FOR SALE,

A Part of the well known Tillinghast FARM, now in Possession of James Chace—A Lot of 9 Acres adjoining Green-End Pond, now improved by E. Simmons—and a Lot of 4½ Acres, situate in the Neck. For Particulars inquire of said HOWLAND.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

By Order of the Assignees, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 26th of September next, if fair Weather, otherwise on the next fair Day,

THAT well-known excellent FARM of the late Richard Greene, of Warwick, containing about 700 Acres, together with the elegant and commodious Mansion-House, Barn, Cribs, and other Out-Buildings thereon standing.—Said Farm will be sold together or in Divisions as may best suit the Purchasers.

The Terms will be made known on the Day and Place of Sale.

July 26, 1792.

To the Most Ancient *and* Honorable Societies *of* FREE *and* ACCEPTED MASONS.

BRETHREN,

YOU are hereby informed, That a FREE MASON's CALENDAR hath been lately calculated, and put to the Press, by a ROYAL ARCH-MASON:—Containing—Remarkable Occurrences in MASONRY; a List of the Names of the *Officers* in some of the Lodges in the United States; with Astronomical Calculations, and other Things necessary for an Almanack;—the Copy-Right of which is secured according to Law.

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FRATERNITY.

August 30, 1792.

INNOCENCE.

'TIS Innocence only true courage can give,
Or secure from the fear of disdain—
'To be conscious of guilt, all assistance destroys.
And the hope of enjoyment is vain.
If to error inclin'd, then delay not to own
The crime which has robb'd you of peace;
As penitence only can wash out the stain,
Or cause your vexation to cease.
When the ermine of conscience is spotted with guile,
Most severe are the pangs of the mind;
'Tis a woe which no sympathy e'er can relieve,
Nay, is hurt by a treatment too kind.
To feel undeserving of friendly esteem,
Is the word of all evils below;—
We suffer from pain—but the sting of remorse,
Is the heaviest grief we can know.
Then careful your innocence ever maintain,
Be assured it is worthy your care;
Since no distress so deprives us of hope,
Or so soon sinks the soul in despair.

ANECDOTES.

TWO amiable but very bashful young Ladies, had a cause of some consequence depending at Westminster that indispensably required their personal appearance. They were relations of Sir Joseph Jekyll, and on this occasion requested his company and countenance at the Court. Sir Joseph attended accordingly; and the cause being opened, the Judge demanded whether he was to entitle these Ladies by the denomination of spinsters? No, my Lord, said Sir Joseph, they are lillies of the valley; they toil not, neither do they spin; yet you see that no Monarch, in all his glory, was ever arrayed like one of them.

LOUIS XIV. had occasion to pass through the streets of Paris on a very cold day. The frost was intensely sharp; the glasses were drawn up; and this warm enterprizer for universal monarchy sat shivering amidst the wrappings of his furs and robings.

As he passed he espied a young man of a portly personage standing at the angle, clad in a single silk coat, with his hair powdered out, and his hat under his arm.

Louis instantly pulled the bell, the coach stopped, he ordered the stranger to be called, and with the most affable air requested to know by what means he could keep himself warm in such extremity of weather.

This, Sire, answered the stranger is a secret which nothing but your Majesty's command should extort from me. I engage Sire, that provided you follow my prescription, there shall not be so warm a Monarch in Europe; which is this, to do as I do, please your Majesty, put your *whole* wardrobe upon your back! The King laughed himself into a heat, and that hour ordered a commission in the guards for his prescriber.

Gibbs & Channing

PURCHASE BARLEY and FLAX-SEED. They have a Vessel now loading with Barley, and will either take it on Freight, or pay the highest Cash Price.

PHILADELPHIA and SWEDES assorted IRON for Sale.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

Inoculation.

THE pleasantly situated Hospital within One Mile of the City of New London, will be open and ready to receive those who wish to have the Small-Pox by Inoculation, on the 6th of September next, where they will have good Accommodations, Nursing, Lodging, &c. and constant Attendance, by their humble Servant, SIMON WOLCOTT.

New-London, August 28, 1792.

LEFT with the Subscriber, about Eight Months past, two Feather-Beds and sundry other Articles. The Owner may have them, proving his Property and paying Charges to STEPHEN PEIRCE.

Newport, August 29, 1792.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, that passed at August Session, A. D. 1792, the Creditors of Japheth Bicknell, of North-Kingstown, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in October next; to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency should not be granted. Witness,

H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'ry.

August 27, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of BERIAH BROWN, Esq; late High Sheriff of the County of Washington, deceased, are desired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and those who are any Ways indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT, } Executors.
BERIAH BROWN, }

North-Kingstown, 31st August, 1792.

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fresh and general Assortment of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods, among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low price'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Irish Linens,
Rolls Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlasting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods,
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise, MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

Elizabeth Miller

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that she has lately received a fresh Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Way, among which are—

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga, Claret, and Teneriffe } WINES,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raisins in Casks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil in Flasks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a superior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—fresh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar, both single & double refined,
Powdered & Muscovado Ditto,
Long and short Pipes,
House Brushes,
White-Wash Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

THE
AMERICAN ORACLE,
May be had at the POST-OFFICE, in Newport—Price Two Dollars—Containing

A GREAT Variety of Chronological, Astronomical, Religious, Political, Physical, and other Subjects, necessary to be known in all Families, for the Promotion of their present *Felicity*, and future *Happiness*: all of which are calculated according to modern Philosophy, and the Experience and Observation of Men of great Learning and Skill in the Philosophical Profession.

By the Hon. SAMUEL STEARNS, L. L. D.

WANTED,

TWO or Three Journeymen Shoemakers, at either Mens' or Womens' Work—Likewise an active Lad that would wish to learn the Shoemaking Business, as an Apprentice, by JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 18, 1792.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice

English Goods,

imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green and Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel.

CHEESE—BEEF AND BARLEY.

Cash, and a generous Price, given for any Quantity, by

John L. Boss,

Who has for SALE at his STORE,

MOLASSES by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown Sugar by the Barrel,
Coffee by the Barrel or Dozen Pounds,
Indigo (best French) by the Hundred or Pound,
Philadelphia Flour by the Barrel,
Ditto best Ship Bread by the Barrel,
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Barrels of prime Beef,
One Patent Iron Caboose with an Oven.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Psalters; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Carl, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

Best Mustard by the Pound or Bottle.

Fine Salt Petre.

For *SALE*,

BY Order of the Superior Court, Four Acres and an Half of excellent Pasture Land, situate on the Hill; Part of a Lot late the Property of Capt. Robert Shearman, deceased: Also a Garden Lot, fronting Seventy five Feet upon Pelham-street, opposite Capt. Charles Handy's, and is Ninety-five Feet back, late the Property of the aforesaid Robert Shearman.—For Particulars inquire of

SAMUEL FREEBODY, *surviving Executor.*

Newport, 13th August, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, and STEPHEN PIERCE.

The First and Third Class provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Class, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Class, received in pay at One Dollar each.

INNOCENCE.

'TIS Innocence only true courage can give,
Or secure from the fear of disdain—
To be conscious of guilt, all assistance destroys.
And the hope of enjoyment is vain.
If to error inclin'd, then delay not to own
The crime which has robb'd you of peace;
As penitence only can wash out the stain,
Or cause your vexation to cease.
When the ermine of conscience is spotted with guilt,
Most severe are the pangs of the mind;
'Tis a woe which no sympathy e'er can relieve,
Nay, is hurt by a treatment too kind.
To feel undeserving of friendly esteem,
Is the worst of all evils below;—
We suffer from pain—but the sting of remorse,
Is the heaviest grief we can know.
Then careful your innocence ever maintain,
Be assured it is worthy your care;
Since no distress so deprives us of hope,
Or so soon sinks the soul in despair.

ANECDOTES.

TWO amiable but very bashful young Ladies, had a cause of some consequence depending at Westminster that indispensably required their personal appearance. They were relations of Sir Joseph Jekyll, and on this occasion requested his company and countenance at the Court. Sir Joseph attended accordingly; and the cause being opened, the Judge demanded whether he was to entitle these Ladies by the denomination of spinsters? No, my Lord, said Sir Joseph, they are lillies of the valley; they toil not, neither do they spin; yet you see that no Monarch, in all his glory, was ever arrayed like one of them.

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As he passed he espied a young man of a portly personage standing at the angle, clad in a single silk coat, with his hair powdered out, and his hat under his arm.

Louis instantly pulled the bell, the coach stopped, he ordered the stranger to be called, and with the most affable air requested to know by what means he could keep himself warm in such extremity of weather.

This, Sire, answered the stranger is a secret which nothing but your Majesty's command should extort from me. I engage Sire, that provided you follow my prescription, there shall not be so warm a Monarch in Europe; which is this, to do as I do, please your Majesty, put your *whole* wardrobe upon your back! The King laughed himself into a heat, and that hour ordered a commission in the guards for his prescriber.

Gibbs & Channing

PURCHASE BARLEY and FLAX-SEED. They have a Vessel now loading with Barley, and will either take it on Freight, or pay the highest Cash Price.

PHILADELPHIA and SWEDES assorted IRON for Sale.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

Inoculation.

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State of Rhode Island, &c.

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BERIAH BROWN, } Executors.

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At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

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JOHN BOURS.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods,
among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths.
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Irish Linens,
Russia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlasting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods,
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise, MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

Elizabeth Miller

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that she has lately received a fresh Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Way, among which are—

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga, Claret, and Teneriffe } WINES,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raisins in Casks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil in Flasks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a superior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—fresh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar, both single & double refined,
Powdered & Muscovado Ditto,
Long and short Pipes,
House Brushes,
White-Wash Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

THE
AMERICAN ORACLE,
May be had at the POST-OFFICE, in Newport—Price Two Dollars—Containing

A GREAT Variety of Chronological, Astronomical, Religious, Political, Physical, and other Subjects, necessary to be known in all Families, for the Promotion of their present *Felicity*, and future *Happiness*: all of which are calculated according to modern Philosophy, and the Experience and Observation of Men of great Learning and Skill in the Philosophical Profession.

By the Hon. SAMUEL STEARNS, L. L. D.

WANTED,

TWO or Three Journeymen Shoemakers, at either Mens' or Womens' Work—Likewise an active Lad that would wish to learn the Shoemaking Business, as an Apprentice, by JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 18, 1792.

An excellent and complete ASSORTMENT of choice

English Goods,

imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel.

CHEESE—BEEF AND BARLEY.

Cash, and a generous Price, given for any Quantity, by

John L. Boss,

Who has for SALE at his STORE,

MOLASSES by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown Sugar by the Barrel,
Coffee by the Barrel or Dozen Pounds,
Indigo (best French) by the Hundred or Pound,
Philadelphia Flour by the Barrel,
Ditto best Ship Bread by the Barrel,
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Barrels of prime Beef,
One Patent Iron Caboose with an Oven.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Psalters; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

Best Mustard by the Pound or Bottle.

Fine Salt Petre.

For *SALE*,

BY Order of the Superior Court, Four Acres and an Half of excellent Pasture Land, situate on the Hill; Part of a Lot late the Property of Capt. Robert Shearman, deceased: Also a Garden Lot, fronting Seventy five Feet upon Pelham-street, opposite Capt. Charles Handy's, and is Ninety-five Feet back, late the Property of the aforesaid Robert Shearman.—For Particulars inquire of

SAMUEL FREEBODY, *surviving Executor.*

Newport, 13th August, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
1		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, and STEPHEN PEIRCE.

The First and Third Class provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Class, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Class, received in pay at One Dollar each.